

## WOMAN MAKES FARMING PAY

TRUCKS, TURKEYS AND BEES ESPECIALLY PROFITABLE.

For Seven Years Mrs. Jane C. Barrow Has Made a Good Living Out of an Acre of Suburban Land—Most Women, She Finds, Begin on Too Large a Scale.

"My experience teaches me that a woman can earn a living on a small farm, provided she is not too much afraid of an occasional rough job," said Mrs. Jane C. Barrow of Connecticut, who for the past seven years has made a comfortable living and sent her two children to school on the earnings of a four-acre farm.

"It is surprising how much an acre of land can be made to produce. I have in all about four acres and only one of these four is available for planting and buildings. Seven years ago when I moved in I was without capital, the place was much out of repair, and I was forced to go into debt to get money to pay for groceries enough to keep me and my two children until the farm began to make returns.

"I had eight with the farm thirty stands of bees and those were just one dozen choice current bushes. That was my whole stock, and I cannot say that the outlook was very encouraging. With a part of the borrowed money I bought five ducks and one drake, one setting of White Wyandotte eggs and six pairs of pigeons.

In the past year I raised on one-fourth of the one acre that I devote to poultry, bees and small fruits between one and two thousand dollars. They were sold when they were between three and four months old. They averaged in weight about four pounds and my whole crop of feathers was a little more than four hundred pounds. Every duck was ordered before it was hatched, and I am sure I could have secured orders for as many more had I been able to supply them. Duck feathers and down, while not as good as those plucked from geese, when properly cured, always are in demand and bring a good price.

"On the other three-fourths of my acre I now have 600 current bushes, 50 raspberry bushes, 100 white Wyandotte chickens, 25 white Holland turkeys, 60 pairs of pigeons, with their houses and flying pens, and 75 stands of bees. The bees and the turkeys are the increase of those bought with the place and have proved themselves worth all the money and time I have devoted to them. The current bushes are increased by saving the prunings and planting them as cuttings. And perhaps I should say that I have from time to time sold several dollars worth of the young plants.

"The chickens are all from that one setting of eggs with the addition of three new roosters. These I secured not because I have any actual need but because I believe that raising a strain is better for the domestic fowls. In the past year I sold off forty-two broilers and seventy-five grown chickens. As yet I have sold only a few eggs, and those were at fancy prices for settings. From my pigeons I sold 400 pairs of squabs and a few pairs of old fowls for breeding. I am fond of pigeons and like to see them and hear their cooing, but before many years I think I shall get rid of my stock and use the ground for ducks. While I have been fairly successful with pigeons I have made much more money on my ducks and I find them easier to dispose of.

"My turkeys are a venture of only four years standing, but so far have proved almost as remunerative as the ducks. Like the white chicken, there is a ready sale for every pound of feathers and down taken from a white turkey. I have almost decided that there is more profit in raising white turkeys for market than any other fowl. The prices that my turkeys brought last autumn made me open my eyes. Having so few, I paid special attention to fattening them. As they get me all extra size and under a year old I got the very top notch in price, but even if I raised them for the thousand I should always expect to have them the same. I see no reason why a woman with a large enough piece of land should not be able to raise a thousand turkeys and have them all as good as my few dozen.

"That is where money is to be made on farms around New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The demand for the exceptionally fine product. If I tried only to raise medium ducks or turkeys I have no idea that I would find such ready sale for either. As it is I see to it that my poultry is the very best. It takes very little more trouble to raise a perfect fowl than it does a good one, and I am not a bit sure that it doesn't take just about the same. Considering the difficulty you have in disposing of the inferior article I am sure it does.

"As for the honey that my bees make I don't know that I have a right to take any credit to myself, for they are pastured on my neighbor's fields. I feed them in the winter, but in the flower and grain season they fly out and help themselves. I see to the hives, see that the queens are sound and prolific and take the honey. While it is heavy work, lifting and moving the hives and frames, where a woman is fond of bees I should think it would be an occupation of which one could become very fond. For the time and money expended on them I find bees almost as good an investment as ducks.

"Perhaps I should say that I raise only the green food for my poultry. All the dry food I buy in the market and at market prices. If I had a larger acreage perhaps I could make the business pay more by raising my own grain. Until my children have finished school I shall not think of adding to my plant. Perhaps even then I shall peg along on these same four acres. I have proved that I can make a place of this size pay, and there is always danger of overdoing.

"From my observation it is the inclination to begin on too large a scale that causes more failures among women beginning a new work than any other one reason. It is seldom that a woman is willing to begin at the bottom and climb the ladder one rung at a time. They seem to be willing only to begin in the middle and take the rest of the climb in leaps. That is the reason I have always given why so many of them refuse to marry when they first leave school. They are all hoping to get a man who if he can't place them at the top of the ladder to begin with will put them so near it that they will be within easy reach.

"Where circumstances actually force a woman to be content with a small beginning I see no reason why she couldn't earn as good a living on a small farm as in any other field. If she is as fond of the country as I am she will not find it a hardship but rather a pleasure. I spent all my younger days in a city, so I knew little or nothing

about country and farm life until I came here and set to work. I had everything to learn and I have succeeded, so I think other women could do as well. I began with a small boy as an assistant; now I have a woman and a man, and we are all three kept pretty busy."

## ON A TWO YEAR ARCTIC CRUISE.

The Whaler A. T. Gifford Sails on a Long Voyage.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 20.—With flags flying and seamen from one end of New London Harbor to the other shouting goodspeed, the little schooner A. T. Gifford, Capt. George Comer, sailed out from this port two weeks ago in charge of the first whaling expedition to start from Connecticut waters in years. With eleven tons of canned food, six barrels of flour and a ton of coal aboard, to say nothing of forty bushels of beans to feed a crew of twelve men, three mates and the captain, the Gifford is off to the Arctic regions for a cruise of twenty-seven months.

Years ago the departure of a whaling craft bound for the Arctic or Antarctic regions was not such an event in shipping circles here, but that was in the days when this city was second only to New Bedford as a whaling port.

The last vessel to sail out from here on a whaling cruise was the brig Rosa Barker, in command of Capt. James Buddington of Groton, several years ago. The vessel came to grief and Capt. Buddington came back home minus his good ship.

Capt. Comer, who has undertaken this last venture, has had his bad luck in these ventures also, the venerable Era which he commanded for years going to pieces a year or more ago while on the way to the Hudson Bay fishing grounds. F. J. Monjo of Stamford, her owner, decided, however, once that she must have a successor and Capt. Comer was commissioned to pick her out. For several months he has been on the watch for a schooner to suit his needs for this long Arctic trip and finally found her in the A. T. Gifford of Gloucester. The boat was built twenty-four years ago in Essex, Mass. She is 82.6 feet in length, 22.5 broad and 8.1 feet in draught. Her gross tonnage is 80 and net tonnage 58. Capt. Comer, who is in command of what may be the last whaling expedition ever sent from Connecticut, is taking his fifteenth trip to the Arctic regions for whales, seals or sea elephants. For nearly a half century he has followed the water and his experience in Arctic seas is more extensive than any sea captain's in these parts.

If fair weather holds Capt. Comer hopes to get to the Hudson Bay in six weeks. Unless an early winter sets in he expects to get in three or four weeks of whaling before having to settle down for the long Arctic winter. Early in the spring of 1908 the Gifford will be up and doing, and when fall comes again will get up and sail for the winter in the Far North. A successful fishing season for the summer of 1906 will send the seamen home happy that fall.

Capt. Comer makes his crew well satisfied with their two years work if they bring in ten whales. The ship's oil tanks will not bring down more than five hundred gallons of oil, but if the whaling crew is better than anticipated the big fish will be killed for their bone and the oil will have to go to waste.

The mammoth oil tanks of the ship going up were packed with foodstuffs enough to last the voyagers far beyond the time limit for their return. During the winter they rely on getting fresh meat by hunting, and the plunder that they hope to bring home includes valuable skins. While the trip is ostensibly a whaling expedition Capt. Comer will look out for anything of value that can be procured.

## INDIAN WEALTH FROM OIL.

Creeks' Income From Their Lands—Government Sees They Are Paid.

The tremendous production of oil in the Glenn pool is making the Creek Indians as rich as the Osages. A citizenship in the Osage nation is now worth about \$25,000, but the Creeks are coming fast.

The average daily production in the Glenn pool is 125,000 barrels. Of this, writes a Tulsa correspondent of the *Kansas City Times*, the Indian owners of the land get 125,000 barrels, one-tenth. The oil is worth about 41 cents a barrel. This gives the Indian lessors of the 10,500 acres comprising the pool \$51,250 a day. This amounts to \$1,875,025 a year. This is the royalty which is paid as long as the oil is in the ground. Then there is the money for the lease and the bonus which frequently runs \$5 and \$10 and sometimes \$20 an acre. This is all profit for the Indians.

The Indian never gets the worst of it in the oil game and as the Government looks after him and sees that the bonus and the royalties are paid when due. Further than this the Government sees that the Indians get the full benefit of the market price. It's the white man who is putting up his money to develop the country and make the Indian rich who has to stand all the chances of failure.

There are 120 Indian owners of the leases in the Glenn pool getting the \$1,875,025 a year. This makes an average of \$15,625 for each owner. The money is paid by the United States or a Justice of the Supreme Court receives as salary. The beauty of it all is the Indians do not have to go and get the money. The Indian agent comes around and hands it to him.

Just for speculation a statistician was figuring the lease and he came to the total of \$35,000,000 which will be paid out to the Creeks in royalties before the pool passes the stage of marketable production. That will make every Indian rich. And the beauty of it is that the royalty is in the shape of an annuity on a monthly payment plan. The Indian cannot anticipate his royalties and he cannot sell them to make a contract to sell them. The Government looks after that. All the Indian can do is to spend the money after he gets it every month and he can do that as well as anybody who ever lived.

## PLAQUE OF WOLVES IN CANADA.

Killing Horses and Dogs and Clearing Up Traps and Bait.

James K. Cornwall returned on Saturday night from a month's trip to the northern country beyond Athabasca Landing, writes an Edmonton correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*. Mr. Cornwall states that the wolves are creating devastation and incalculable loss among the settlers of the upper Peace River district.

At Dunvegan and Fort St. John more than \$25,000 worth of horses have been killed by wolves. The reason for the ravages is the scarcity of the wolves is the scarcity of lynx and rabbits, which have died off or have migrated in large numbers.

So numerous have the wolves become and so desperate in their invasions that for the first time in the history of the north the Dogrib Indians have been unable to pay their debts at Fort Vermilion because the wolves have regularly cleared up their traps and bait and have even devoured their dogs.

## "PINKIE" RINGS FOR WOMEN

MADE IN NEW YORK BY WORKMEN FROM THE EAST.

No Jewelry More Popular at Present—Lapis Lazuli a Favorite Stone—Set in Hand Carved Silver—Necklaces Made in Odd Designs of Old Pieces, No Two Alike.

"We are making what you call 'pinkie' rings. That means small, doesn't it? We cannot turn them out fast enough for the American women," said the foreign proprietor of a quaint little Fifth Avenue shop where all sorts of the most wonderful pieces of Oriental jewelry are to be found. The shop itself is like a bit of Persia translated to the New York thoroughfare. Behind the screens and embroidered hangings sit several native goldbeaters carving out rings and fancy jeweled ornaments after their own fashion of workmanship and their own Eastern designs. There is nothing American in this little shop except the purchasers, and they are of the class who can afford to buy expensive trifles.

"Pinkie rings are the popular article at the Persian store. Not that these Persian jewelers have any special desire to make ornaments for the tiny finger of woman, but the pinkie is the thing the women themselves want."

"We have to make the ring part small," explained the foreign shopkeeper, "but the stones and settings are very large. Most of these rings are set in silver. The American women have a fancy for heavy carved silver bands with large oval stones sunk in them. The lapis lazuli is at present the most popular stone, and we have set some exquisite shades of this ultramarine blue mottled stone polished until it looks like a bit of the sparkling sea."

"There are two kinds of lapis lazuli generally sold. One is the real lapis from Russia which can be cut in cameo and is used for signet rings. The other is not lapis at all, though it is called so. As a matter of fact the Swiss lapis is a manufactured stone, simply an ordinary quartz artificially colored with blue. This is lighter in shade than the Russian, Persian or Chinese, and is very cheap."

"The settings used for pinkie rings, when they are made of silver, are hand carved and rather heavy. The same style is often made up in pure gold, and then the price is three times that of the silver ring. The size oftenest sold for the little finger of a woman's hand is about an inch long and as wide as the finger will admit. If there is any engraving on the stone, then the surface is flat, otherwise it rounds up into a thick disk through the center."

"But lapis lazuli is by no means the only stone worn on the pinkie. It is liked by blue-eyed women on account of its beautiful coloring. Like the sapphire it is not an evening stone. The stone turns quite black under artificial light. For this reason matrix stones are set in pinkie rings. The opal matrix is a favorite at present and is of enough value to make it easier to export gold, it by weight just as we do the precious stones."

"The superstitious attached to the opal does not hold with the matrix. Especially the brown stone in which the rainbow colored pieces are imbedded counteracts the bad effect of the opal, and so it is considered safe for the center of the hand. It goes particularly well with the brown summer dresses that are so fashionable here."

"We do not make two pieces of jewelry alike. Each American wants to have the only ring or the only necklace of a kind. That is why we keep so many jewelers employed cutting and setting and then to please our patrons and working up ornaments from their own suggestions."

"So many women bring in odd pieces of jewelry, some of them of real value, and whatever to each other, and then we are asked to put them together in a single ornament. Necklaces are fashioned this way, and frequently the rings are made of odd pieces. A silver earring from the Orient will serve as a pendant, then we use a bracelet that was made perhaps in the East. A brooch from the Orient, from China, and with this jewelry patchwork we remodel and reconstruct until we have an absolutely original ornament that would be impossible to duplicate."

"Our workmen understand the Oriental art of manufacturing jewelry so they can supply missing parts and make joinings without the least suspicion of the work."

"There never was a time when necklaces were so much in demand as they are now. Even in my own country, where women do not consider themselves dressed without some neck ornament of jewelry, the necklace is not more popular. It is worn with every costume, and for daytime odd effects. Our Oriental designs showing filigree and colored stones, we have taken the place of beads, though lapis lazuli beads are beginning to be quite a vogue. These are small, about the size of a large pea, and they are not graduated."

"When silver is used for jewelry it is of a color hard to obtain, for even though the ornament is new it must have an antique appearance."

## RABBIT SCALPS IN TRADE.

In Western Kansas They Are Exchanged for Groceries.

"From the *Kansas City Star*. Did you ever hear of rabbit scalps being rated as an article of commerce or as a medium of exchange in the same manner as a medium of exchange? In Trego county, Kan., the country seat of which is Wakeeney, the merchants pay five cents each for rabbit scalps, no matter whether the unfortunate 'bunny' was full grown or not. W. F. Williams, who is the proprietor of a grocery store in Wakeeney, bought a lot of rabbit scalps during the months of March, April and May this year. John Keras, another merchant of the same place, bought 2,700 scalps, while no merchant in the little town paid for less than 500 scalps."

The farmers and ranchmen bring rabbit scalps to the country stores along with eggs and butter. The grocer accepts and counts them with no more ado than if they were so many eggs.

A few years ago Trego county, in the hope of exterminating the troublesome jackrabbits, decided to pay a bounty of five cents for rabbit scalps, the money to be paid whenever the scalps were presented at the County Treasurer's office. Soon after men who had never before been in Wakeeney came to the County Treasurer with big sacks of scalps. Finally the County Commissioners grew suspicious, and it eventually developed that certain residents of neighboring counties were taking advantage of Trego's bounty law and were bringing scalps from as far away as fifty miles.

To discourage this practice the county decided to allow payment for scalps not more often than every three months. Three months was a long time to wait. The hunters became impatient at the long delay. It remained for the merchants to solve the difficulty. Accordingly it was announced through the columns of the weekly papers that rabbit scalps would be taken at the grocery stores in exchange for merchandise, provided the owner of the scalps would give his word that they were taken from rabbits killed in Trego county.

The plan proved a success. Instead of the merchants making a weekly trip to the County Treasurer, the merchants reported every three months at the commissioners' office and the bills were allowed.

During the months of March, April and May the total amount of bills allowed by the commissioners for rabbit scalps was \$100. In other words Trego county killed 13,000 rabbits during the three months.

## BOY WHO KILLED HIS MOTHER.

Irish Lad of Eleven Took Revenge for Her "Meanness" and Isn't Sorry.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—A freckle faced lad of 11 years, the murderer of his widowed mother, has begun a sentence of ten years in the State Reform School here.

He is Calif McCoy, an alert little Irish lad, whose first act was to attempt to thrash one of his fellow inmates who showed too much curiosity in trying to find out what Calif had done.

Calif is not at all contrite over his deed. He says he killed his mother because she was mean to him. Rook county is 'way up on the edge of the sandhills, and on a quarter section lived the widow McCoy and her three sons. It was a hard life the family led. Work all day, little pleasure, no schooling—this was the programme the lad was familiar with from infancy.

The widow was a hard taskmaster and she did not spare the rod. On June 8 she gave Calif a sound whipping for failure to perform a task to her liking. Calif told his mother he would 'fix' her. She whaled him a little harder for his threat. The next day she told the three boys to come with her to the field to plant beans. Calif slipped into the kitchen and got the family revolver. Hiding it under his coat, he went to the field. While his mother was roused down at her task he walked up to within five or six feet of her and shot her through the head. She died in a few moments.

Calif made no pretence of lying about what he had done. He said she had whipped him a number of times without cause, that she was mean to him and to his brothers and that he had but carried out his open threat, to her when last she whipped him. He did not weep then, and he hasn't wept since over her death.

"It's a queer case," said Sheriff Marsh. "I did not put him in jail, but kept him at my home while he was in Bassett. I found him an impulsive, wild boy, quick to anger and to resent any kind of rebuke or punishment. He uttered a word of regret for what he did. I really believe that while he was with me he got kind treatment and enough to eat for the first time in his life. He followed me about like a faithful dog, and told me that when he gets out he is coming back to work for me. The kid picked up, evidently around home, a most picturesque assortment of cuss words, and they form a part of his every day conversation. I have a little shaver, and one day I said to Calif: 'You wouldn't hurt our little boy, would you, Calif?' He replied, pleasantly and quite naturally: 'No, I wouldn't hurt the damned little fool.'"

## EXPORTING GOLD.

Point at Which It Becomes Profitable—Cost of Shipment.

Every point that the price of exchange advances above 48 1/2% is in the par of export gold, and it makes it easier to export gold, says the *Van Norden Magazine*.

Under ordinary conditions when exchange sells around 48 1/2%—which is a full cent above the par of exchange—it becomes profitable to export gold. It sold at 48 1/2% on the day when the present movement was inaugurated, but even at those terms it might have been difficult to start the movement had it not been for the fact that the Bank of France offered to concede the interest in transit while the metal was on the water.

That is to say it made advances to the importing bankers at Paris on the day that the negotiations for the New York shipments were concluded, so that as soon as the \$600,000 was paid into the United States Treasury for the gold bars received under the Assay Office the bankers received credit for the \$600,000, and the amount of the engagement at New York.

When a gold shipment to Paris is negotiated three items of expense enter chiefly into the cost of the shipment. The first is the cost of the gold, the second is the cost of shipping, and the third is the cost of the interest in transit for the gold engaged in New York.

This concession eliminated the item of 1 1/2% which was the interest in transit on each \$1,000,000 shipped, and reduced the cost of shipping each \$1,000,000 from \$3,125 to \$2,000. In other words, it made gold exports possible at nearly one-third less cost than would have been possible had the Bank of France not assumed the usual interest charge.

It is shown that the bankers could not have exported gold advantageously had they seen as much as \$3,125 profit in the transaction. No such profit existed when the gold was shipped, but it was made possible for that reason no gold could have been sent. Realizing this, the Bank of France, in its eagerness to anticipate the gold movement, authorized its agents to offer interest in transit for the gold engaged in New York.

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## FREDERICK LOESER &amp; CO.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.

Store Closes at 5 P. M.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Great Summer Furniture Sale.

More Furniture and Finer Furniture Than Ever.

The Greatest Merchandising Event in Brooklyn's History.

THE FURNITURE IS READY! The preparation of months has come to fruition. And to-morrow will start in the Loeser Store the event for which thousands are waiting—the Summer Sale of Furniture.

It will be our best Sale. We believe that never before in America has there been a Furniture Sale to match it. In the volume of new Furniture concerned it is tremendous. In character of Furniture concerned it is unrivaled. In low prices it offers the greatest economy chances in months.

These half-yearly events are famous, not only here in Brooklyn, but for hundreds of miles around. They are planned on the broadest lines. They include Furniture of every good sort. They offer economies not possible here at any other season and never equalled at all outside of this Store.

For some years the cost of good Furniture has been steadily increasing. It is almost impossible now even by very large orders to get Furniture to sell at the old regular prices. And to meet the crop of "Furniture Sales" that spring up at this season, there is an ever-increasing amount of carelessly made Furniture that under its varnish and gloss is a snare and a fraud. It is a well known characteristic of the Loeser Store that such Furniture as this never gets inside the door at any price.

For this Furniture Sale we have a vastly larger stock than even we ever had before.

It is without a single exception a stock of GOOD Furniture—of honest wood, well seasoned and well made.

And notwithstanding the increased wholesale prices this Furniture is now to be bought at prices

A Fifth, a Fourth, a Third, Even Half Less Than Regular.

Comprehensiveness and Character are two features which place this Loeser event absolutely in a class alone. It is not a sale exploited by the offering of a few "leaders" at very low prices. It is a Sale that offers remarkably low prices all along the line.

It is as important in possible economies to the householder of limited means as to the man who can afford elaborate furnishings for a costly home. It offers savings of Furniture of every style and period for every room in the house but the kitchen, and of as simple or rich design as you choose.

A vast quantity of the Furniture comprises straight reductions on prices in our own stocks. In addition there are trainloads of new Furniture just from the Western makers who have co-operated with us to make this event a record breaker in values. Three great floors are filled with the Furniture and the greater part of it is marked with the red tag that shows the savings plainly.

We print no details to-day. Simply be sure that the Furniture that fits your special taste is here and at a great price economy. Hundreds who come to-morrow will make each hundred dollars they spend buy one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of Furniture.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

\$1 to \$6 "Marquise" Waists, 59c. to \$2.98.

FOR THEIR DAINTY EXCELLENCE the "Marquise" Waists sell regularly at very moderate prices. Few manufacturers take so much pains to use only fine materials. Few manufacturers are so careful about workmanship and shaping. Few manufacturers produce so many new and charming styles.

Now the manufacturer's surplus stock of these Waists—fresh, new and in the original boxes—comes to us for selling at such prices as are practically unprecedented:

\$1 Marquise Waists at 59c.

\$2 Marquise Waists at 98c.

\$4 to \$6 Marquise Waists at \$2.98.

It is an offering that even this famous Waist Store has not heretofore equalled. It is a fit offering for the greatest DAY OF VALUES that ever came in July.

Second Floor.

Choose Any Summer Fancy Suit for Men

And Pay a Lowered Price.

\$15 Suits at \$10.50

\$18 Suits at \$12.50

\$20 Suits at \$14.50

\$25 Suits at \$18.50

\$30 Suits at \$22.50

\$35 Suits at \$26.50

These Suits were the best looking, the best fitting and the best tailored summer clothing that could be bought for equal prices anywhere in the Greater City.

We bring the prices down to a lower level now so as to clean up all our summer stocks—and so as to do it while our customers can get a good, long season of use out of the Suits.

Every one is out of our regular stock. We will be glad to have you judge the STORE FOR MEN by the way they fit and wear.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

\$10 to \$25 Linen Coats & Suits, \$6.98

WE TOOK THE STOCK AND SAMPLES from one of the good makers on the excellence of whose product we can rely. There are white linen Coats and tailored linen Suits, plain and embroidered.

Colors of the Suits include white, blue, pink and natural and they are in the jaunty pony and Eton styles, mostly with plaited skirts. Average value is \$15. To-morrow's good luck makes the price \$6.98.

All through the Store our Women's Outer Wear there are notable values for to-morrow. Women who know how crowded these sales are likely to be will come early.

\$15 to \$25 Walking Skirts, \$9.98

\$7.50 to \$10 Skirts at \$4.98

250 Wash Skirts at 98c.

French Linen Suits Reduced.

\$25 to \$30 Suits at \$19.98